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Manpower

1.

members of the PZPR (Polish Union Laborers' Party) and the ZMP (Polish Union Youth) were told to keep away from non-affiliates, and the latter group was given information concerning deferments separately. Most of the inductees in the class of 1929 were assigned to the KBW (Internal Security Corps) or the WOP (Wojenna Ochrony Pograniczna - Military Border Security Guards). Of the 200 men inducted [] only about 10 were given deferments.

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[redacted] deferments were granted for the following reasons: if an individual worked on a large group-farm and was needed for agricultural work; if he were flat-footed, had TB or a heart ailment; or if he were attending a technical or scientific school. [redacted]

2.

[redacted] the 1930 class is the youngest serving in the WOP; that class may still be in basic training but should be on border duty at the present time. The 1928 class is the oldest class and was to have been demobilized on 5 Oct 51. Normally, the WOP and KBW induct classes in the spring and demobilize them in September or October. The 1931 class is the youngest in the army at the present time and the 1928 the oldest. The infantry, artillery, tank corps, etc induct classes in the fall and demobilize them in the spring.

3.

[redacted] the term of service in both the WOP and the army is three years for NCO's and 27 months for privates. [redacted] the term of service in the Air Force is from three to five years. Pensions and promotions were sometimes used as inducements to retain NCO's in the service beyond their regular tour of duty.

4.

[redacted] reservists must train for two or three months after they have been out of the service for one year. [redacted]

[redacted] when a soldier joins the reserve, he declares his intent to do so by going to the local courthouse and six days later reports to the RKU where he is given his service record book. [redacted] no information on Soviet control of the Polish Reserve or any information pertaining to the recall of reservists to active duty or the retention of those beyond their normal training period.

Order of Battle

5.

[redacted] no information on Polish Military Districts or Corps Headquarters. [redacted]

Table of Organization and Equipment

6.

The GPK 12 had the following weapons [redacted]

- (a) 11 KBK (Krotki Karabin Bojowy) 7.62 mm five-round, 1944 model carbines.
- (b) 12 TT pistols 7.62 mm Tokarev 1930 model pistols; used only by officers.
- (c) 60 PPS, 7.62 35 round 1941 model SMO's.

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- (d) Six PFSH 7.62 mm, 71 round, 1941 model SMG's.
- (e) RG 42 (RTD Soviet model 42) small area burst grenades.
- (f) Seven Soviet flare pistols which were used during alarms. Three white flares were used to illuminate the terrain; three red flares meant an escape or break from Poland to Germany; three green flares meant an escape or break from Germany to Poland. The GPK-13 warehouse contained about 20,000 rounds for the pistols and the SMG's; 400 rounds for the carbines.

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7. During basic training [redacted] familiarized [redacted] with the Degtyarev 7.62 LMG. [redacted] company had thirteen of these weapons. [redacted] 12 HMG's at the headquarters of the 12th WOP Brigade and some F-1 hand grenades in the munitions warehouse of the brigade [redacted] also [redacted] at the Port Border Control Point (Morski Graniczny Punkt Kontrolny) at Szczecin, six 7.62 mm, M 1910 HMG's

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Vehicles

8. The GPK-13 had only one Willys jeep which was used by the [redacted]

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Training and Maneuvers

9. The daily recruit training program for WOP basic trainees was as follows:

- 0500 - reveille
- 0505-0520 - morning physical exercises
- 0520-0530 - cleaning barracks
- 0530-0545 - breakfast
- 0545-0700 - preparation for training; care and maintenance of personal clothing and equipment
- 0700-0730 - march to training area
- 0730-0830 - political instruction
- 0830-1030 - rifle drill and close order drill
- 1030-1130 - familiarization data on arms and grenades
- 1130-1200 - march to barracks
- 1200-1230 - dinner
- 1230-1300 - free time and preparation for afternoon training
- 1300-1330 - march to training area
- 1330-1530 - gas mask drill; obstacle course running; construction or digging of individual shelters under simulated combat conditions; camouflage; observation
- 1530-1630 - military rules and regulations
- 1630-1700 - data on gas masks, functions, and for which gases they can be utilized
- 1700-1930 - border service lectures and lessons; return to barracks
- 1930-2000 - supper
- 2000-2100 - free time (generally used to write letters)
- 2100-2200 - preparation for bed
- 2200 - taps

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During basic training, a great deal of emphasis was placed on political indoctrination, border control and familiarization with arms and ammunitions used by the WOP. In addition, [] were trained in firing, creeping and crawling, field observation cover and concealment, patrol duty, listening posts, alarm systems and wire entanglements. [] no information concerning Soviet supervision of training or Soviet control of Polish maneuvers.

Supply and Maintenance

10. Parts for vehicles and weapons and repair facilities of GPK-13 were available at the ordnance section of the 12th WOP Brigade Headquarters in Szczecin. The main storage point for munitions, POL and other supplies for the 12th WOP Brigade was located under the garage and stables of the 12th WOP Brigade Headquarters in Szczecin. [] no depots or supply dumps for higher headquarters.

National Security Corps

11. [] the following WOP units stationed in Poland:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Subordination</u>	<u>Location</u>
12th WOP Brigade	HQ, Warsaw	Moniuszki Ulica, Szczecin
123rd WOP Bn	12th WOP Brigade	Mickiewicz Ulice, Szczecin
Train Control Unit	12 WOP Brigade	Szczecin/Gumienice

[] the 12th WOP Brigade was called the 8th WOP Brigade in 1950. [] the change occurred on 10 Oct 50. [] On that same date, the class of 1927 was demobilized and the class of 1929 went on border control duty.

12. [] there were 60 EM, two NCO's, and two officers. The actual T/O strength in October 1951 was 43 EM, two NCO's and two officers. From October 1950 until January 1951, the Train Control Unit, [] had 59 privates; after January until [] October 1951, there were only 43. [] Sep 50, the 42nd Battalion had eight companies with three platoons each, and four squads per platoon. There were 14 to 17 privates and one NCO in each squad.

13. The 12th WOP Brigade secured the Szczecin area and the Train Control Unit [] secured the Szczecin/Gumienice

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Soviet Training and Organization

14. [] the Soviet methods of training and organization had now been adopted in the Polish Army []

Soviet Propaganda in the Polish Army

15. Polish soldiers sometimes do question some of the propaganda handed out to them, but these doubters are immediately told to accept the statements unconditionally and without question.

Purges

16. [] In August or September 1951 [] an article was read to our unit concerning General Spychalski and his cohorts in Warsaw, who were purged for an attempted anti-Soviet movement.

Morale

17. There was much grumbling and dissatisfaction about the poor food, the lack of passes and leaves and the low pay. The soldiers resented the fact that officers were allowed to live off the post. Religious worship was not permitted in the field. A political officer once stated that "Soldiers get spoiled in church."

Youth Movements

18. [] know of the existence of the ZMP (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskiej - Polish Youth Union) and the PZPR (Polskie Zjednoczenie Robotniczy Partia - Polish Laborers' Union Party).

Passive AA Defense

19. In the area of Szczecin at the German-Polish border observation towers about 30 to 40 meters high with a catwalk built around the outside of a hut-like structure on top. [] telephones and alarms were used as the communications and signal equipment for these towers. [] the Szczecin had protective aircraft.

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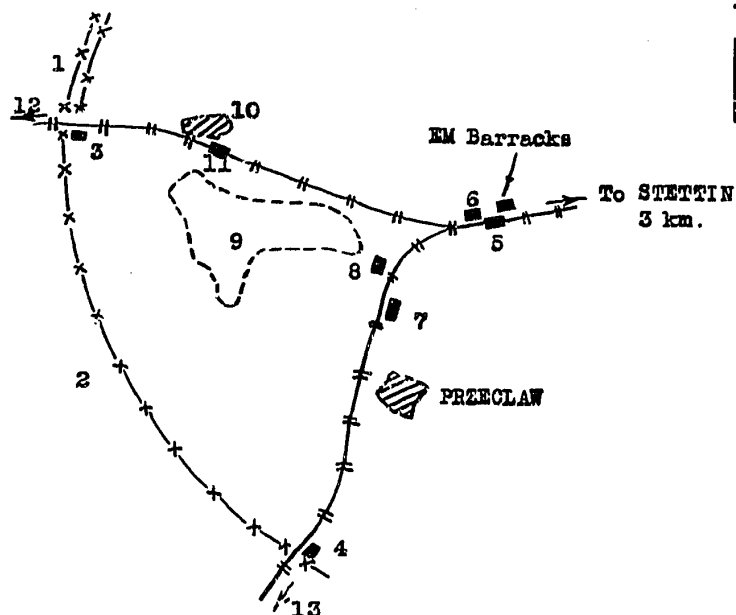
Enclosure (A): WOP Train Control Area at Stettin/Gumienice.

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1. Two apron-type barbed wire entanglements
2. Barbed wire fence 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m high
3. Guard shack. Three guards on duty to receive trains. As trains arrive the main control building (6) is alerted; when the "go ahead" is given two of the three guards board the train, one in the engine and the other in the last car, and accompany the train to the check areas.
4. Guard shack where trains from TANTOW are halted - same procedure as at (3).
5. STETTIN/GUMIENICE station
6. Traffic control building.
7. Train customs house - civilian employees from here check the trains and the manifests.
8. Traffic control shack
9. Majatek STOBNO - farming area of STOBNO - "Majatek" refers to farm land.
10. Wieszka STOBNO - village of STOBNO
11. STOBNO railroad station
12. Railroad line to PASEWARK
13. Railroad line to TANTOW

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